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SUPERINTENDENT,

W. H. CHURCHMAN, A. M.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To his Excellency, Alex. W. Randall, Governor of the State of Wisconsin :

The Trustees of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, respectfully present the following as the Ninth Annual Report of their Board :

The present Board having, with a single exception, but recently received their appointments as Trustees, they are necessarily unprepared to report in detail upon its operations during the past year, and must, therefore, beg leave to direct the attention of your Excellency to the annual communication of the Superintendent of the Institute, which is hereto annexed as a part of this report. From it you will be able to gather all needfull particulars concerning the internal operations of the establishment since the date of the last report, as well as its last condition and future requirements.

Judging from the exhibit made in this report, and from personal observation during frequent official visits to the Institution, we have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that this school, under its present management, is doing efficient service for the State, in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate but interesting class of her citizens for whom it has been established. We would, therefore, fail in our duty to the State, as well as to the cause of suffering humanity, did we do otherwise than urge upon the Legislature, and yourself, a continuance of the fostering care by which it has been brought to its present position of usefulness. There is probably no branch of the educational interests of the State more deserving of legislative support, than that which comprises her noble institutions for the benefit of those who, by the mysterious dispensations of Providence, are cut off from a participation in the advantages of our common schools and other institutions of learning, and we glory in the fact that there is no other class of public expenditures so cheerfully met by the people of our State, as those which go to the erec-

tion and maintenance of these proud monuments of her christian philanthropy. To the several recommendations contained in the report of our experienced Superintendent, we would call the special attention of your Excellency and the Legislature :

1. The necessity of an adequate supply of all kinds of apparatus requisite for lucid and efficient instruction, is apparent to any one at all conversant with the wants of a school intended for those even who possess the advantage of sight; and if such aids are deemed a sinequanon in ordinary schools, how much more essential are they for a school whose members labor under the disability of want of vision. We trust that no arguments need be adduced by us to demonstrate the importance of this subject.

2. The erection and stocking of a suitable shop building for the carrying on of the several mechanic arts usually pursued with success by the blind, forms another pre-requisite of the highest importance for the proper training of the pupils intrusted to our charge. Among the managers of all the institutions for the Blind throughout the country, but one opinion appears to obtain as to the great value of the manual labor department of instruction, in preparing their pupils for the work of self maintenance. Though there are among the peculiarly gifted, many bright examples of success in the pursuit of literature and music, as a means of support, yet to a great majority of the blind, as of the seeing, mechanical employments must ever be found to present the widest and most appropriate field of usefulness. And this remark is particularly applicable to those who enter upon their course of instruction at an age too far advanced to admit of full development of their mental powers. If, then, we should make our Institution useful in the highest degree to those for whose benefit it has been established, it behooves us to leave no facility unprovided which is necessary to the attainment of this great end.

3. The early completion of the principal building of the Institute is demanded alike by the dictates of true economy and the pressing wants of its officers and pupils. The three upper stories of the main part of the building, are yet untouched since the first enclosing of the entire structure, and they are of course unavailable for any purpose while in this condition. The cupalo, or observatory, is yet lacking, the opening in the roof left for it, being only temporarily secured by rough boards, and subjecting the building to frequent injury from the effects of driving storms; and the front portico as well as the rear piazza of the centre structure, together with

the front and rear piazza of the east wing, all needed for safe and convenient ingress and egress to the building, are yet unconstructed. Not only upon the score of utility would we urge the immediate commencement of these necessary improvements, but likewise on account of the unsightly appearance presented by the building in its present unfinished state. Our Institution is visited by many persons from abroad, and it is with a just feeling of State pride that we are able to point to it as one of the evidences of the enlightened enterprise of our young and prosperous commonwealth.

4. The proper improvement of the grounds surrounding the Institute, so earnestly pressed in the report alluded to, is undoubtedly a subject of the greatest moment to the well-being of our pupils, bearing as it does upon the important question of their health, and physical development. The grounds in their present condition, offer almost insuperable obstacles to that fearlessness and freedom of locomotion without which it is impossible, especially for blind children, to take vigorous healthful exercise. Their play grounds must needs be systematically graded and laid out with regular walks, which can be easily followed by them, and upon which they may even run as other children, in their various sports, without restraint from fear of accident, and they must be provided with appropriate inducements to exercise, in the way of gymnastic appliances, etc. The grounds also need for their proper protection and appearance, a more permanent and appropriate fence than now encloses them.

5. With the views expressed by our Superintendent, concerning the justice and expediency of the law of the last Legislature, entitled "An act to provide for the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind within this State," the Board must heartily unite; so confident are we that these views will receive the unqualified approval of your Excellency, and the members of the Legislature soon to assemble, that we deem it unnecessary to do more than call your attention to the subject as presented in the Superintendent's report.

Hereto appended and marked A, will be found the report of the late Treasurer of the Institute, W. A. Lawrence, Esq., showing the receipts and disbursements of the Board from Oct. 1st, 1857, to July 24th, 1858.

Mr. Lawrence tendered his resignation as Treasurer, on the 29th of July last, and on the 21st of September following, Mr. D. W. Inman was chosen by the Board as his successor; but as no moneys have been received by the Institute from any source since the resignation of Mr. Lawrence, the present Treasurer has of course no report to submit. There is, how-

ever, a balance of \$5,000 00 still due the Institute from the Treasurer of State, on account of the appropriation made by the last Legislature, which when received, will be appropriately disbursed, and accounted for in our next annual report.

The following abstract from the Treasurer's report above mentioned, will show in a concise form, the actual receipts of the Institute from the State Treasurer during the past year, together with the disbursements of the same, the latter being classified and arranged under appropriate heads: Omitting from both sides of the account the several sums borrowed in anticipation of receipts from appropriations and afterwards refunded out of such receipts, we have:

Balance of appropriation by Legislature of 1857,	\$7,000 00
Amount of appropriation by Legislature of 1858,	
in part, - - - - -	7,530 79

Making together, - - - - -	\$14,530 79
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Adding to the above the amount in hands of Treasurer at the beginning of last year, \$50,22, and the amount overpaid by him as per report, \$48,60, we have as the total amount to be accounted for in this year's report, \$14,629 61. Which sum as been expended as follows:

For groceries, provisions, fuel, labor and other current expenses, - - - - -	\$5,157 62
Salaries of Superintendent, teachers and Matron, - - - - -	1,981 98
Furniture, carpeting, bedding, school apparatus, table ware, &c., in fitting up new building, - - - - -	2,144 12
Building purposes, including warming and laundry apparatus, - - - - -	4,921 68
Salaries of Secretary and Treasurer, - - - - -	202 87
Interest and discount on loans, - - - - -	221 34
	\$14,629 61

The last Legislature appropriated for the use of the Institute, the sum of \$12,530 79. Of this amount the sum of \$7,530 79, was to be applied to the discharge of the then existing indebtedness of the Institute, and the remaining \$5,000 00 was for current support up to Feb. 1st, 1859. But as this latter sum has not yet been paid by the State Treasurer, we have been obliged to use for the purpose of current support, a part of the money designed for the cancelling of our indebtedness, thus leaving us at the date of Oct. 1st, still in arrears on account of State indebtedness to the amount of \$3,856 24, when on receipt of the \$5,000 00 still due from the State Treasurer, this balance of indebtedness shall be

liquidated. Then will be left in our hands for defraying current expenses up to the 1st of Feb. next, the sum of \$1,143 76.

It was evidently not contemplated by the last Legislature, in its appropriations for the benefit of this institution, that any building operation should be carried on during the past season; but the Trustees in their desire to promote the best permanent interests of the Institute, as well as of the State, have deemed themselves justifiable in assuming the responsibility of constructing a couple of large cisterns, in anticipation of a future appropriation. In taking this step, they but yielded to an imperious sense of duty, which required them to adopt every reasonable precaution against accident to the building and inmates, by fire. Besides, by providing these cisterns, they would be able to prevent a large expenditure which had to be incurred last year in hauling water from the river. The united capacity of the two cisterns is one thousand barrels, and the amount to be paid for their construction, including some extra work, removing and spreading the earth excavated, is about \$425 00. In addition to the work just mentioned they have also been obliged by the terms of a pre-existing contract, to go on with certain stone-work, necessary to the completion of the areas to the center building and east wing; this contract is now nearly completed and will involve further expenditures of about \$700,00 which must also be provided for by future appropriation. The Board would willingly have postponed this last named outlay until after a appropriation had been made to cover it; but as the contract had been entered into the year previous by their predecessors, and was partially executed, there was no discretion left them in the premises, the work was necessary however, and the only question involved, was one of time.

In the eighth annual report of the Board, mention was made of the fact, that gas pipes had been introduced throughout the recently erected parts of the building, and substantial reasons were given why the Institute should be lighted with gas, instead of lamps or candles. Not to multiply words here, we would respectfully invite the attention of your Excellency, to what was written upon the subject in said report. We beg leave to say, however, in this connection, that we fully unite with the views of our predecessors, as to the superiority of this system of lighting an Institution like ours, on account of its greater safety and economy; and we indulge the hope that the Legislature will grant us the means necessary for the construction of appropriate works next season, for the manufacture of Gas upon our own premises. This can be done very economically with suitable works, and on account of the dis-

tance of the Institute from the city gas works, it is our only alternative. The entire cost of the necessary apparatus and building would not exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

In a previous paragraph of this report, reference was made to the recommendations of the Superintendent as to the early completion of the buildings and ground of the Institute, and the different items of work yet to be done were enumerated.

We now beg leave to submit an estimate of the appropriation needed for this and other objects heretofore specified, and for the current support of the Institute from February 1st Eighteen Hundred and fifty nine, to February 1st, Eighteen Hundred and sixty. Before doing so, however, we would promise that our calculations have been based upon the supposition that we are expected to finish the building as it has been begun; that is, with due reference to that permanency of structure which alone constitutes true economy.

The following is the estimate alluded to :

For support of Institute from Feb. 1st, 1859, to Feb. 1st, 1860,	\$9,000
For Sundry School Apparatus and Musical Instruments,	1,000
For payment of indebtedness for Cisterns and Stone Works as explained,	1,125
For furnishing the three upper stories of main building,	2,000
For constructing cupalo, portico and piazza,	4,500
For Gas Works and Burners,	1,500
For plumbing the Hospital and Bathing Rooms,	450
For erecting and furnishing work shop for male pupils,	3,500
For fencing, grading, and laying out Institute Grounds,	1,000
	\$24,075

In the foregoing estimate, nothing has been included but what is deemed absolutely necessary for properly completing the Institute, and putting it in a position to carry out in a satisfactory manner the noble object for which it was established. The Trustees therefore cherish the confident hope that the representatives of the people will, in their wisdom find it expedient to grant at an early day, the necessary means for accomplishing this desirable object.

Before closing this report, the Board would respectfully suggest to your Excellency, the propriety of recommending to the Legislature in your forthcoming message, some change in the manner of appropriating for the support of this Institution, that will exempt it from the embarrassments consequent upon the present system. Heretofore so much uncertainty and delay has been experienced in the receipt of the funds appro-

priated, that it has been a matter of impossibility to purchase the necessary supplies and make contracts for building, upon such terms as are deemed compatible with the best interests of the State. It would be impracticable to correctly estimate the entire loss, direct and indirect, which has been sustained by the Institute from time to time on this account; but a reference to the several reports of the Treasurer, will show a considerable sum annually paid in the way of discount and interest on loans and deferred payments; and this has, in the nature of the case, been unavoidable. The accounts of the last two years, as will be perceived, show payments of this kind amounting to the sum of \$2,145 83.

In the original charter of the Institute, provision was made for the annual levying of a specific State tax, of one fifteenth of a mill on the dollar, the proceeds of which were to be set apart for its special benefit. When this system was abandoned, we cannot now say, but as it is undoubtedly the correct one, we would respectfully suggest the expediency of returning to it. The plan has been followed for years in several other States, having Institutions of this class, and it possesses many obvious advantages to all parties concerned.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Board.

H. W. COLLINS, Sec'y.

APPENDIX A.

Supplemental Report of Wm. A. Lawrence, Treasurer of Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, showing the Receipts and Disbursements as such Treasurer, from October 1, 1857, to July 24, 1858, inclusive:

Receipts.

1857.			
Oct. 1,	Balance of cash on hand,.....	\$50 22	
" 14,	Appropriation in part of 1857, due 10th Feb., 1858, sold Smith \$1,000 at 90..	900 00	
Jan 20 '58	Appropriation in part of 1857, due 10th Feb., 1858, received from State Treasurer, ...2,000 00		
	Less \$5,00 miscount between Treasurer and L. J. Barrows, 5,00		
		1,995 00	
Jan. 26,	Loan of Central Bank,..... 2,000 00		
	Less discount,..... . 35 00		
		1,965 00	
Feb. 11,	Balance of appropriation of 1857, due 10th Feb., 1858, ...	4,000 00	
May 27,	Loan of Central Bank of Wis.,.....	465 00	
June 25,	Amount from State Treasurer on appropriation of 1858, discount at Central Bank of Wisconsin, 1st June, 750 00		
	Less discount,..... 7 50		
		742 50	
July 6,	Amount from State Treasurer on appropriation of 1858, (being balance appropriated to pay debts,.... 6,780 79		
	Less expense of collecting,.. 3 50		
		6,777 29	
July 21,	Interest allowed by Central Bank of Wisconsin on note paid before due,..	10 41	
	Balance due W. A. Lawrence, Treas,...	48 60	
			\$16,954 02

APPENDIX A—Continued.

Disbursements.

Date of issue.	No.	To Whom paid.	For What Paid.	Date of Payments.	Interest.	Amount.
Sept. 5, 1857	861	James Mills, ...	Building Expenses, ...	Oct. 14 1857		\$50 00
5	863	do	do	14		25 00
18	864	M. & M. R. E. Co., ...	do	14		10 80
17	865	James Mills, ...	do	14		182 00
23	866	Wormworth & Higgins, ...	Painting, ...	14		50 00
23	867	do	do	14		119 00
28	869	W. H. Churchman, ...	Salary, ...	14		250 00
28	870	F. J. Campbell, ...	do	14		75 00
Oct. 8	874	James Mills, ...	Building Expenses, ...	14		73 96
8	875	R. S. Dickson, ...	do	14		1 00
8	876	A. Boyer, ...	Work Shop, ...	14		21 00
19	882	E. Lamoird, ...	Building Expenses, ...	14		1 06
17	883	James Stanton, ...	do	14		1 25
Nov. 21	911	James Mills, ...	do	14		60 00
Sept. 28	871	Miss E. M. Curtis, ...	Salary, ...	Jan. 20, 1858		62 50
Oct. 8	879	W. H. Churchman, ...	Incidental Expenses, ...	20		126 96
Nov. 21	912	Tuttle & Baily, ...	Building Expenses, ...	20		35 45
Dec. 19	960	Miss E. M. Curtis, ...	Salary, ...	20		30 00
19	973	O. A. Nelson, ...	do	20		80 90
19	974	W. H. Churchman, ...	do	20		250 00
19	975	F. J. Campbell, ...	do	20		125 00
19	976	Miss E. M. Curtis, ...	do	20		32 50
19	977	Miss M. E. Hand, ...	do	20		37 50
19	978	Secretary, ...	do	20		50 00

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Date of issue.	No.	To Whom Paid.	For What Paid.	Date of Payments.	Interest.	Amount.
Dec. 19 1857	990	W. H. Churchman,	Incidental Expenses,	Jan. 20, 1858	88	\$50 83
19	991	do	do	20		24 00
19	992	do	do	20	24	89 70
Jan. 20 1858	1023	do	do	20		73 53
20	1024	do	do	20		257 82
20	1025	Parkham,	Building Expenses,	20		1 00
Aug. 7 1857	826	R. J. Richardson,	Merchandise,	20		103 34
Sept. 5 1857	855	M. C. Smith,	do	20		3 36
28	872	Secretary,	Salary,	20	\$2 25	50 00
Oct. 8	873	James Mills,	Building Expenses,	20	2 58	75 00
8	878	J. P. Cogswell,	do	20		32 48
8	880	Allen & Lawrence,	Groceries,	20		108 85
16	881	James Mills,	Building Expenses,	20	80	25 00
24	884	J. Hayes for H. Thornton,	do	26	3 50	100 00
28	889	James Mills,	do	26	1 75	50 00
28	890	do	do	26	36	12 00
28	892	do	do	26	87	25 00
28	803	do	do	26	46	15 81
28	894	Chas. Angel,	do	26	2 64	75 68
28	895	Sam Griffin,	do	26	2 94	84 32
28	896	W. Williamson,	do	26	2 10	60 00
28	897	M. L. Williamson,	do	26	5 10	60 00
28	898	D. R. Morgan,	do	26	1 75	50 00
28	899	H. O. Clark,	do	26	1 70	48 42
28	900	J. P. Cogswell,	do	26	3 50	100 00
17	901	H. Thornton per J. F. Willard,	do	26	3 83	100 00

Oct. 24	903	H. Thornton per John Hayes,....	Building Expenses,.....	26	2 97	85 00
28	907	W. Robinson, per L. and A,.....	do	26	42	13 00
Nov. 5	908	Gimton & Newett,.....	Workshop, ...	26	52	20 00
5	909	do	do	26	52	20 00
21	913	Wyard & Cook,.....	Building Expenses,.....	26		62 00
21	914	Ogilvie & Barrows,.....	Merchandise, ...	26		62 59
21	915	L. J. Barrows,.....	Medical Services,.....	26		5 50
21	916	P. Eycleshimer,.....	Meat, ...	26	2 70	101 76
21	918	J. M. Riker, ...	Merchandise,.....	26		2 00
21	919	W. Story,.....	Incidental Expenses,.....	26		7 25
21	920	O. J. Dearborn,.....	Merchandise,.....	26		8 52
21	921	Inman & Dann,.....	Groceries,.....	26	2 22	99 20
21	924	J. F. Willard,.....	Wood and Incidental Expenses, ..	26		66 25
Nov. 21 1857	925	Mosely & Bros.,.....	Incidental Expenses,.....	26		3 25
21	927	O. Miner,.....	Furniture, ...	26	1 54	70 50
3	928	James Mills,.....	Building Expenses, ...	26	1 66	50 00
3	929	do	do	26	1 66	50 00
3	931	do	do	26	42	15 00
3	932	do	do	26	60	20 75
21	933	G. S. Strasberger,.....	Furniture,.....	26	3 44	178 47
21	935	do	do	26		12 66
21	936	do	do	26	61	32 40
21	938	do	do	Feb. 11	1 60	80 19
21	939	do	do	11	83	35 42
21	941	do	do	11		9 60
21	942	do	do	11		24 93
21	945	do	do	11	61	33 26
21	947	do	do	11		23 85
21	948	do	do	11	1 49	82 40
Oct. 1	949	Babcock & Foord,.....	do	11	6 55	200 00
Nov. 1	950	do	do	11	4 89	200 00
21	951	do	do	11		61 21

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Date of issue.	No.	To Whom Paid.	For What Paid.	Date of Payments.	Interest.	Amount.
Nov. 21 1857	952	E. J. Fenton,.....	Livery Bill,.....	Feb. 11		67 75
21	953	G. S. Strasberger,.....	Furniture,.....	11		40 00
21	954	do	do	11		26 22
21	955	do	do	11		20 18
Dec. 12	956	Ira Miltimore,....	Building Expenses,.....	11	\$1 53	100 00
16	957	J. F. Willard,.....	Wood and Provisions,.....	11	1 60	87 50
16	958	Norman Curtis,.....	Merchandise, ...	11	79	42 40
17	961	Allen & Lawrence,.....	Groceries, ...	11	1 27	95 52
17	962	do	do	11	75	57 60
19	963	W. H. Tripp,.....	Building Expenses,.....	11	08	6 60
19	965	Wormworth & Higgins, ...	Painting, ...	11	34	20 00
19	966	Walworth, Hubbard & Co.,.....	Heating Apparatus,.....	11	26 60	600 00
19	967	W. H. Tripp,.....	Building Expenses,.....	11	09	5 00
Dec. 19 1857	968	do	Wood and Provisions,.....	11	1 27	75 00
19	969	do	Provisions, ...	11	14	8 05
19	970	Henry Talman, ...	Musical Instruments, ...	11		165 00
19	972	Wm. A. Lawrence,.....	Salary, ...	11	62	50 00
Nov. 3	979	James Mills,.....	Building Expenses,.....	11	1 63	50 00
Dec. 22	980	Ira Miltimore,.....	do	11	42	25 00
22	981	do	do	11	30	25 00
22	982	do	do	11	42	25 00
22	983	do	do	11	1 67	100 00
19	984	Allen & Lawrence,.....	Groceries, ...	11	94	75 10
23	985	Ira Miltimore,.....	Building Expenses,.....	11	83	91 00
19	986	J. F. Willard,.....	Incidental Expense,.....	11	1 26	96 62
19	987	do	Building Expenses,.....	11	1 26	86 38

Nov. 1, 1857	988	Phil. Brown, ...	Building Expenses, ...	Feb. 11 1857		\$1 50
1	989	T. L. Burk, ...	do	11		2 00
Dec. 12	993	Rees W. Davis, ...	do	11	42	25 13
Nov. 1	995	Wormworth & Higgins, ...	Painting, ...	11	\$4 17	125 00
Dec. 21	997	O. C. Burnham, ...	Building Expenses, ...	11	27	35 00
Nov. 1	998	Wormworth & Higgins, ...	Painting, ...	11	4 20	145 16
3	1000	Ira Miltimore, ...	Building Expenses, ...	11	71	25 00
1	1004	Wormworth & Higgins, ...	Painting, ...	11	1 00	34 91
Jan. 6 '58	1005	H. S. Woodruff, ...	Merchandise, ...	11		1 00
6	1007	J. F. Williams, ...	Wood, ...	11	39	56 75
Nov. 1 '57	1003	Wormworth & Higgins, ...	Painting, ...	11	2 10	72 62
Jan. 6 '58	1011	H. M. Wheeler, ...	Building Expenses, ...	11		16 00
6	1012	R. H. Bent, ...	Meat, ...	11		14 43
6	1014	H. & G. Scarehiff, ...	do	11		15 33
6	1015	H. Richardson, ...	Hardware, ...	11	1 92	160 50
6	1016	M. O. Smith, ...	Furniture, ...	11	1 36	136 85
20	1019	O. R. Barnes, ...	Work Shop, ...	11	15	26 00
20	1020	E. D. Murdock, ...	do	11	30	87 50
20	1021	Inman & Dunn, ...	Groceries, ...	11	30	54 99
Jan. 20	1022	L. Fifield & Co., ...	Building Expenses, ...	11	21	33 00
26	1026	Hyatt House, ...	Exs. Committees Expenses, ...	11		4 50
Feb. 6	1027	Ira Miltimore, ...	Building Expenses, ...	11		24 00
8	1032	Ogilvie & Burrows, ...	Medicine, ...	11		37 98
8	1033	E. W. Hovey, ...	Provisions, ...	11		10 56
8	1034	Moses & Co., ...	Furniture, ...	11		6 00
8	1035	H. M. Wheeler & Co., ...	Building Expenses, ...	11		60 37
8	1036	Jennings & McChannahan, ...	Incidental Expenses, ...	11		11 20
8	1037	James Church, ...	Wood, ...	May 27		146 25
8	1038	Wm. H. Tripp, ...	do	27		85 91
8	1040	Allen & Woodruff, ...	Workshop, ...	27		10 00
8	1041	W. A. Lawrence, ...	Groceries, ...	27		54 48
12	1043	Wm. H. Tripp, ...	Provisions, ...	27		13 80

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Date of issue.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Date of Payment.	Interest.	Amount.
Feb. 12 1858	1044	D. Y. Kenyon,.....	Building Expenses, ...	May 27 1857		1 00
12	1045	Geo. Brady, ...	do	27		18 43
10	1042	Wm. Nesbitt, ...	do	27		6 75
M'ch 19	1067	Wm. A. Lawrence,.....	Incidental Expenses,.....	27		8 08
Jan. 20	1018	J. A. Wood, ...	Flour, ...	27		32 50
M'ch 19	1059	J. Sutherland,.....	Stationery, ...	27		49 99
19	1062	A. Alden, ...	Building Expenses, ...	27		16 00
19	1063	do	do	27		15 50
19	1066	W. A. Lawrence,....	Groceries, ...	27		21 43
19	1070	Babcock & Foon, ...	Crockery, ...	27		54 93
29	1092	L. J. Burrows,.....	Services, (Medical,).....	27		20 00
19	1076	W. Hughes,.....	Wood, ...	27		10 00
29	1093	L. J. Burrows,.....	Services, ...	27		21 00
April 7	1096	W. A. Lawrence,.....	Groceries, ...	27		94 78
7	1098	Central Bank, ...	Interest, ...	27		2 00
7	1099	Ogilvie & Burrows, ...	Medicine &c.,.....	27		23 35
May 10	1100		Merchandise, ...	27		48 75
10	1101		do	27		1 25
26	1110	Wood & Moon,.....	do	27		11 50
26	1115	W. A. Lawrence,.....	Incidental Expenses to Madison,..	27		18 62
May 26	1116	Wm. H. Tripp,.....	Wood, ...	May 27		43 58
26	1117	do	do	27		6 00
Oct. 8 '57	877	Thos. Lynch, ...	Meat, ...	June 25		34 50
24	885	H. Thornton, ...	Building Expenses, ...	25	8 00	100 00
24	886	do	do	25		100 00
24	887	do	do	25	25 40	100 00

Oct. 24 1857	888	H. Thornton, ...	Building Expenses, ...	June 25 1858		\$100 00
28	891	James Mills, ...	do	25	\$1 60	20 00
24	902	Henry C. Thornton, ...	do	25	3 84	43 25
Nov. 3	906	Ira Miltimore, ...	do	25	2 88	36 00
21	917	P. Eycleshimer, ...	Meat, ...	25		80 50
21	922	H. A. Wheeler, ...	Coal, ...	25	11 74	186 55
3	930	James Mills, ...	Building Expenses, ...	25	4 00	50 00
21	937	G. S. Strausberger, ...	Furniture, ...	25	3 94	62 64
21	938	do	do	25		21 60
21	946	do	do	25	1 70	26 70
3	1001	Ira Miltimore, ...	Building Expenses, ...	25		10 89
Jan. 16 '58	1006	J. Blackhurst, ...	Incidental Expenses, ...	25		4 00
6	1008	F. B. Woolliscroft, ...	Provisions, ...	25		16 71
6	1009	Barrows & Lund, ...	Workshop, ...	25		18 41
6	1010	Prosper A. Pierce, ...	Provisions, ...	25		97 43
Feb. 6	1028	Ira Miltimore, ...	Building Expenses, ...	25	-1 26	25 00
6	1029	do	do	25	1 26	25 00
6	1030	do	do	25	1 26	25 00
6	1031	do	do	25	1 47	29 11
8	1039	E. D. Bootman, ...	Incidental Expenses, ...	25		16 89
13	1046	J. Mills for A. Patterson, ...	Building Expenses, ...	25		75 00
M'rch 6	1047	P. Eycleshimer, ...	Meat, ...	25		186 18
6	1048	J. Stewart, ...	Groceries, ...	25		22 51
6	1049	Samuel Griffin, ...	Building Expenses, ...	25		10 23
6	1050	M. Lester, ...	Incidental Expenses, ...	25		9 97
6	1051	James Mills, ...	Building Expenses, ...	July, 6		16 75
19	1053	Dunn & Cart, ...	Groceries, ...	6		83 32
19	1054	Rier & Osborn, ...	Hauling Water, ...	6		41 18
19	1055	E. W. Hovey, ...	Provisions, ...	14		10 07
19	1058	W. H. Churchman, ...	Furniture, ...	14	6 05	188 20
19	1064	N. W. Hodge, ...	Provisions, ...	14		13 98
19	1065	D. G. Tracy, ...	Coal, ...	14		10 00

APPENDIX A.—Continued.

Date of issue.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Date of Payment.	Interest.	Amount.
M'ch 19 1858	1068	Burrows & Lund, ...	Workshop, ...	July 14 1858		\$7 75
19	1072	E. Howit, ...	Wood, ...	14		46 00
19	1073	Central Bank, ...	Loan and Interest, ...	14		2,035 00
19	1075	Geo. Chipman, ...	Wood, ...	14		187 50
19	1077	W. Hughes, ...	do	14	\$4 66	200 00
19	1078	do	do	14	4 60	198 75
19	1079	E. Howett, ...	do	14		186 00
29	1081	W. H. Churchman, ...	Incidental Expenses, ...	14	4 80	160 46
29	1082	do	Salary, ...	14		250 00
29	1083	F. J. Chappell, ...	do	14	3 75	125 00
29	1084	C. A. Nelson, ...	do	14		60 00
29	1085	Miss E. M. Curtis, ...	do	14		62 50
29	1086	Miss M. E. Hand, ...	do	14		37 50
29	1088	J. Brant, ...	Beef, ...	14		20 52
29	1090	Geo. Snyder, ...	Maps, ...	14		80 00
29	1091	P. Eycleshimer, ...	Meat, ...	14		57 55
April 8	1095	Penn. Institute, ...	Books, ...	14		49 65
7	1097	A. Sherman, ...	Workshop, ...	14		169 72
May 21	1101	Geo. Brady, ...	Labor, ...	14	1 35	16 25
26	1102	Walworth, Hubbard & Co., ...	Heating Apparatus, ...	14	2 69	226 04
26	1103	James Mills, ...	Building Expenses, ...	14		9 50
26	1105	J. B. Crosby, ...	do	14		24 22
26	1106	F. Cahoon, ...	Incidental Expenses, ...	14	22	10 00
26	1107	J. Horton, ...	Laborer, ...	14		96 37
26	1109	J. A. Pierce, ...	Provisions, ...	14		39 42
26	1111	Chas. Holt, ...	Printing, ...	14		13 25

May 26 1858	1112	J. M. Rikes, ...	Harness Repairs, ...	July 14 1858		\$3 02
26	1113	Burrows and Lund, ...	Work Shop, ...	14		30 18
26	1114	C. R. Barnes, ...	do	14		22 00
26	1120	P. A. Pierce, ...	Provisions, ...	14	17	12 87
26	1121	Central Bank, ...	Loan and Interest, ...	14		508 75
June 2	1122	J. F. Willard, ...	Wood, ...	14		8 56
July 7	1126	Ogilvie & Burrows, ...	Medicine, ...	14		22 17
7	1127	L. J. Burrows, ...	Salary, ...	14		50 00
7	1128	Burrows & Lund, ...	Work Shop, ...	14		27 45
7	1140	A. D. Baker, ...	Pump, ...	14		12 00
7	1144	W. H. Churchman, ...	Salary, ...	14		250 00
7	1146	Miss M. E. Hand, ...	do	14	33	75 00
7	1147	C. A. Nelson, ...	do	14		80 00
7	1148	Miss E. M. Curtis, ...	do	14		62 50
7	1149	D. E. Lichtenbaugh, ...	do	14		32 00
7	1150	P. Eycleshimer, ...	Meat, ...	14		79 45
			Interest, ...			226 88
						\$16,954 02
July, 20, 1858	By Balance due W. A. Lawrence, Treasurer, ...					\$48 60

APPENDIX B.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN :—In conformity to the requirements of one of the By-Laws of the Institute, making it the duty of the Superintendent to present to your Board, at the close of each year, a formal statement of the operations of its several departments, accompanied with suggestions for the future management, the following brief report is respectfully submitted for your consideration :

The number of pupils in attendance at the Institution during the past year, was twenty-five; ten males and fifteen females. Of these, one was from the county of Columbia; three from Dane; two from Dodge; two from Fond du Lac; five from Jefferson; two from Kenosha; one from Marquette; two from Milwaukee; one from Rock; five from Walworth; and one from Waushara. Appended hereto will be found a catalogue of their names, showing the residence of each, together with the date of admission and cause of blindness.

Eighteen of the number just mentioned had been present with us the preceding year, five were new applicants, and the remaining two had previously been in the Institute, but prior to my connection with it. One of the eighteen first named, was George Ross, from Jefferson county, referred to in my last annual communication as having left on account of a disinclination to conform to the disciplinary regulations of the Institute. He applied for admission at the beginning of last session, and on promise of future good behavior, was again received as a pupil. I make particular mention of his case here, in order to bear testimony to the act that his subsequent course was marked by cheerful submission to discipline, and praiseworthy industry in the pursuit of his studies. He left in good standing at the close of the session, well fitted for self maintenance by his acquired skill in the business of broom making.

Of the two pupils mentioned last, one was the lad from Walworth county, who was alluded to in a former report as having been discharged on account of supposed insanity. Having apparently recovered the use of his reason, he was readmitted at the commencement of the session, and sustained himself in a creditable manner until its close.

Of the whole number of scholars in attendance during the past year, six were, at its close, by their own request, honorably discharged, having remained as long in the Institute as was deemed necessary. Their names are Sylvester B. Van Alstein, Andrew Svensrude, George Ross, Louisa Smith, Lucy Randall, and Mary Fitz Gerald. Concerning these graduates I have much pleasure in being able to say, that they acquitted themselves, for the most part, in a satisfactory manner, while with us, and that they left with our best wishes for their future happiness and success.

John H. Young, from Dane county, who has been with us as a pupil for about two years, was, at the close of the last session, dismissed as an unfit subject for the Institute. Super-added to a natural lack of aptness to learn, his highly irascible temper and injurious prior associations, rendered his case a peculiarly trying one to the officers; but it was not until "forbearance had ceased to be a virtue," that we yielded to the painful necessity of recommending his dismissal.

Excepting the teacher of music, Mr. T. J. Campbell, who tendered his resignation in the latter part of February last, no change was made during the past year in the corps of assisting officers, as enumerated in my last report; and I take pleasure in being able to state that they, one and all, discharged the onerous duties of their several positions with marked zeal and fidelity.

Mr. Campbell's resignation was induced by sickness in his family, and a consequent determination to remove to another State. He was subsequently appointed to the charge of the music department in the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, and bore with him, to his new field of usefulness, our best wishes for his success. No permanent occupant of his place here, has yet been selected.

At the close of the recent session, Miss M. E. Hand, teacher in the Literary Department, and Mr. C. A. Nelson, instructor in Hand Craft, having completed the term for which they were appointed, retired from the Institute to engage in other avocations. *Their* successors, likewise, remain unchosen as yet, for reasons which will appear hereafter.

Miss E. M. Curtis, who has acceptably filled the post of Matron for the past two years, will still continue to discharge the responsible duties of that office.

In the department of Literature and Music, the same routine as heretofore reported to your predecessors, was, with no material variation, pursued during the year just closed, and I need hardly add, with similar happy results upon the awakening minds of our pupils. Indeed their improvement was in many respects, more marked than in former years, on account of the better facilities afforded by our increased building accommodations for judicious classification and the enforcement of proper disciplinary regulations.

It must be borne in mind, however, that we still continue to labor under very serious disadvantages in these departments of instruction, for the want of an adequate supply of the necessary school apparatus and musical instruments. The importance of these *indispensible* aids to proper and efficient instruction is so obvious that it were a seeming waste of words to dwell upon it here. Suffice it to say that it is earnestly hoped, you will feel the necessity of urging upon the next legislature, the imperative duty of making a sufficient appropriation to enable you to supply this great want.

Not to swell this communication by useless repetition, I beg leave to direct your attention to the appended circular (D,) prepared under the direction of the former Board, for a detailed account of the internal organization and management of the Institute, plan of instruction, etc., etc. The design of said circular is to furnish, in a succinct form, to applicants and others, a comprehensive view of the nature of our Institute—the advantages offered to the blind of the State, rules of admission and other matters of interest to enquirers.

In the department of hand-craft, though the want of suitable workshops for our male pupils, has limited our operations to a considerable extent, we are able to show a gratifying improvement upon former years.

The female pupils, under the care and instruction of our experienced Matron, continued with increased skill and industry, to ply their several useful arts of plain sewing, knitting, netting, braiding and fancy bead-work, etc., and the products of their labor have found ready sale, to our numerous visitors. They were also drilled in some of the simple kinds of house-work, and were enabled thereby to perform in a tidy manner, all the labor necessary to keep their sleeping apartments in order. To the uninitiated, this last named species of training may seem to be of minor importance; but to those who are aware of the lamentable proneness of the parents of blind children to allow them to grow up in a state of almost utter helplessness, it is recognized as one of the most essential parts of their education. To be left homeless by the

passing away of their earthly protectors, is a fate to which the blind are no less liable than others ; and who will say that the difficulty of finding homes among strangers will not be lessened in proportion to their acquired ability to help themselves.

On the male side of the house a good beginning was made near the first of the session, in the business of broom making, an employment which seems peculiarly adapted to the capacity and wants of the western blind ; and several of the graduates named in a preceding paragraph have been fitted thereby to enter, with little or no assistance from their friends, upon a life of honorable independence. The brooms made in the shop have for the most part been disposed of, either for cash or for house supplies, and the proceeds have gone far towards defraying the cost of this department of instruction.

There are several other manuel arts which are readily acquired without the aid of sight, but our present lack of shop room will prevent their introduction into our establishment for the time being. It is hoped, however, that the day is not far distant when the Legislature may be induced to place at your disposal, sufficient means to erect and furnish a shop building which shall be ample for the growing necessities of this invaluable department of the Institute. You will of course see the propriety of urging the matter in your forthcoming report to the Governor of the State.

There are those who, judging from the results ordinarily obtained in manufacturing establishments, where experienced adult workmen are employed, will take it for granted that the work department must prove a source of revenue to the Institute ; but a little reflection will show them the unreasonableness of this expectation ; particularly when it is suggested to them, that instead of old, practical hands, our shop must be always filled with youthful apprentices, under instruction, who will necessarily destroy more or less material in their first attempts, and whose untrained fingers will at best, turn out unfinished work but slowly. Their instructor, moreover, must be paid for his services, from the Institute treasury. Were it not that our workmen must, in the nature of the case, leave us, to set up for themselves so soon as they acquire skill enough to make their work profitable, the case would be different. It will always be our aim, however, to make the shop self-supporting so far as is practicable by the most rigid economy and efficient management.

The following abstract from the accounts of the department under review, will exhibit to you its operations thus far :

BROOM SHOP.

	Dr.	Cr.
To cost of Tools and Fixtures, ...	\$90 40	
do Raw material, ...	392 27	
do Over work by pupils, ...	17 89	
Salary of Instructor, ...	213 90	
By receipts in cash for Brooms and Materials, ...		\$131 86
do do Tools sold, ...		12 50
do Merchandise, etc., for brooms, ...		127 55
Amount of debts due for brooms, ...		54 50
Value of tools and fixtures on hand, ...		77 50
do Raw material do		61 00
do Brooms do		88 13
Balance, ...		161 42
	\$714 46	\$714 46

GIRLS' WORK-ROOM.

	Dr.	Cr.
To cost of Material, etc., ...	\$141 43	
Balance, ...	79 80	
By receipts in cash for articles sold, ...		\$165 69
Amount due do do		4 82
Value of manufactured articles on hand, ...		13 05
do materials, etc., do		37 17
	\$220 73	\$220 73

Of the condition of the Domestic Department, since our removal into the main building at the beginning of the last session, I am able to report most favorably. It has been organized upon a plan well calculated to insure efficiency of management as well as the most rigid economy; and excepting the hospital rooms, which are to be located in one of the unfinished stories of the center building, together with a more capacious well, and appropriate fixtures for warm and cold bathing, there is little wanting to render our domestic appliances equal to those of any other similar establishment.

The steam warming apparatus, (Gold's Patent), as well as that employed in washing and drying clothes, and in heating water for bathing, which was constructed last year under the authority of your predecessors, continues to do excellent service. By the former, our building is amply supplied with a mild and salubrious warmth, with scarcely a possibility of accident therefrom, either to it or the inmates, while by the latter, much time and expensive labor are daily saved in the ministration of household affairs. Our supply of household furniture, too, is ample for the present wants of the Institute, so that little if any expense need be incurred for this object during the next year or two.

In my last annual report, reference was made to the impracticability of our pupils attending regularly upon Divine Service at the city churches, during the winter season, and a determination expressed, to endeavor to meet this difficulty by inviting clergymen of different denominations to hold services on Sabbath afternoons in the lecture room of the Institute. This plan was successfully carried out during the whole of the last session, and the thanks of the Institute are due to the pastors of the several churches located in our city, as well as other clergymen residing here and elsewhere, for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they responded to our call. These meetings were generally well attended by neighboring citizens, as well as by the household, and we trust that much good was accomplished through their agency.

The thanks of the Institute are also again due to the proprietors of the following newspapers for their kind remembrance, in sending during the past year, their respective newspapers, without charge:

Janesville Morning Gazette, Janesville.

Weekly Democratic Standard, Janesville.

Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, Milwaukee.

Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

Daily Argus & Democrat, Madison.

Wisconsin State Journal, Madison.

Beloit Journal, Beloit.

Badger State, Portage City.

Kenosha Tribune & Telegraph, Kenosha.

Racine Daily Journal, Racine.

Appleton Crescent, Appleton.

Monroe Sentinel, Monroe.

It is our constant practice to read to the scholars from miscellaneous publications, during the evenings, and much entertaining as well as useful matter has been gleaned for them from these papers.

Allow me, gentlemen, before closing this communication, to call your attention to the unfinished state of our buildings and grounds, and the necessity of their earliest practicable completion. An unsuccessful application was made to the last Legislature, by your predecessors, for a sufficient appropriation to enable them to accomplish this highly important end, but it is hoped that the finances of the State will be so far improved as to justify the next Legislature in dealing more liberally with us in this regard. Should the matter be properly presented to them, by your board, they cannot fail to see the propriety of completing, without further delay, a work which has been so nobly begun and which is demanded by every principle of humanity and justice. Motives of economy, independent of all other considerations, should induce them to a speedy completion of the principal building, at least, for in its present condition, there are not only parts which cannot be used for any purpose, but the entire structure is constantly liable to injury from the action of the weather upon exposed parts.

But the proper improvement of the grounds surrounding the Institute, is by no means a matter of secondary moment, in the physical education of our pupils. You need not be told that vigorous exercise in the open air, is one of the first necessities of our being, nor that the present unimproved condition of our play grounds, interposes serious impediments to free and independent locomotion on the part of our blind pupils, which by seeing youth would scarcely be felt; but it may not be amiss to direct your attention to a few particulars relating to the physical training of the blind, which will more clearly demonstrate the importance of providing them with every possible facility for, and incentive to, healthful exercise. Allow me therefore to quote in this connection a few paragraphs from a recent report of the distinguished director of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, Dr. S. G. Howe, who has treated the subject in his usual forcible style. He says: "One object in the government of a school for the

blind, should be to elevate the general standard of health among the pupils. To attain this, there should be strict attention to those laws of hygiene which apply to all children and youth. And, besides this, we should strive to lessen in every possible way the obstacles which blindness opposes to the gratification of the natural love of the young for sports and gambols which serve to develop and strengthen the body. While childhood lasts, indeed, the stock of animal spirits is so great, that it easily overcomes the obstacle, and keeps up considerable activity in spite of falls and bumps, and awkward hits: so that, if we give blind children room and verge enough to themselves, they do pretty well in the way of exercise.— They will even achieve as much in the way of pranks and mischief as any reasonable person could expect.

“A house, however, does not afford room and opportunity enough for the restless nature even of blind children; its resources are soon exhausted, even if all the material be not used up and destroyed. We must therefore encourage sports and games in the open air, by various appliances, in order to secure the advantages of this valuable season for bodily training. When other boys go into the great training school of the world, to take their lessons with a ball, or hoop, or skates, we should not try to compensate the blind boy by exercising his mind, even over pleasant stories; but send him out too, and contrive some way in which he can sweeten his exercise by a wholesome mixture of play.

“The inclemency of the climate is a great obstacle in our way. The languid circulation which characterizes the blind, makes them sensitive to cold, and cold increases the langor. This must be fought against resolutely. It seems a hard rule to shut children out of the house upon a cold day, and to bar the doors upon them inexorably during the recess, yet such a course is found to be really useful.”

From the time of my first entering upon the charge of this institution, the obstacles in the way of regular out door exercise on the part of its pupils, particularly during the long, inclement winters of our latitude, have been a source of much painful anxiety to me, and I have greatly mistrusted my ability to maintain a proper standard of health and physical developments among them, until this difficulty shall be removed. No opportunity, therefore, for urging the subject upon the attention of the Trustees and the Legislature has hitherto been allowed to pass unimproved, and I trust, that I may not be deemed too importunate by your Board, in thus earnestly pressing its claim upon your serious consideration.

Up to the present time, it has been the enlightened policy

of the State of Wisconsin, in common with the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and perhaps some others, to dispense the blessings of education gratuitously, to all classes of her citizens, the native born and the foreigner, the rich and the poor, the seeing and the blind, the speaking child and the deaf mute have, without distinction, been invited to drink freely at the fountains of knowledge; but henceforth this liberal and manifestly just policy is to be abandoned; the unfortunate blind and deaf mutes of the State are to be made exceptions to the general rule. The Legislature at its last session, enacted a law to take effect from the first ultimo, which contains the following provisions, viz: First, that no deaf and dumb or blind person, who is under ten or over twenty-five years of age, shall receive boarding and tuition in either of the appropriate Institutions at the expense of the State. Second, that none even who come within the specified ages, shall receive boarding and tuition at the expense of the State, unless they can severally procure from the Board of Supervisors of the town, Alderman of the ward, or Trustees of the village in which they reside, a certificate of inability to pay for such boarding and tuition at the rate of seventy-five dollars per annum, quarterly in advance, or any portion of said sum. Third, that no one shall be maintained at the expense of the State for a longer period than six years; and Fourth, that the foregoing provisions shall apply to those already received into the respective Institutions, as well as to future applicants.

There may be some good reasons for this distinction in favor of those who have the good fortune to be blest with all their faculties, but if so it has escaped our notice. In the benevolent institutions of the eastern states, which have been mainly endowed by private munificence, and are managed by independent corporations, it is usual and proper to charge a sufficient sum to cover the expenses of boarding and tuition, and this charge is made to all. Where the parents or guardians of the applicant are unable to pay this stipulated sum, application is made to the Governor or other state authority, who is authorized by law in such cases, to pay it for them.— Here, then, the state merely acts the part of an almoner. In the western states the case is quite different. These institutions are created, endowed, supported and governed by legislative enactments as necessary features of a liberal system of popular education. They are not eleemosynary in their character, the tax contributions of the whole people of the State build and support them, not as asylums for the destitute, but as institutions of learning for those of their children who under pecu-

liar circumstances are debarred from entrance into their common schools.

We may very properly ask, who furnished the means to erect and support these institutions? Is it not those who pay the burthen of the State taxes, the very class whom it is proposed to charge for the education of their deaf, mute and blind children? It would appear that if these persons contribute their means to the support and education of the indigent, the non-tax paying part of the community, they are certainly entitled to the privileges of these Institutions for their own children, without having to pay extra for them. There is no child in the State who is exempt from liability to the loss of sight or hearing, and the consequent inability to receive an education in ordinary schools, and does not every one who contributes his modicum for the endowment and maintenance of these so-called charitable institutions, feel that he is paying an annual premium into a kind of educational insurance fund for the benefit of his offspring in case of accident occurring to them.

But, granting for a moment, that the principle involved in the law referred to is a correct one, is it good policy to adopt it? Is it not clear that the distinction created by it will prove invidious in a school like ours? Too surely is this the case, that there will be found a large class who will allow their unfortunate children to grow up in ignorance, or will remove with them to other States, where these institutions are free to all, rather than subject them to the humiliation of being considered as paupers.

The following extract from the Third Biennial Report of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, will show the position taken by that State upon this subject: "In our last Report attention was called to the fact that the Legislature of Illinois had opened the portals of her benevolent institutions to all her citizens who may be children of sorrow, without respect to their worldly position. No questions are asked for admission into this, but, 'Is the applicant a resident of the State, blind, and of suitable age, capacity and character to receive instruction?' These facts being ascertained, its doors open, and probably the child of misfortune and want will be seated at the same table, and partake of the same instruction as the child of the owner of thousands of acres of its fertile prairies; both equally provided for by the liberality of its legislature.

The provision of the aforesaid law which relates to the ages of applicants, is less objectionable than the one just considered; and had eight years been fixed upon as the minimum

age, it would prove no detriment to the welfare of our Institution. We do not often find an applicant as old as twenty-five years whom it is desirable to receive as a pupil. The maximum age, fixed by our own regulations, is twenty-five, but exceptions have sometimes been made to meet peculiar cases.

The provisions, however, which limit the term of instruction to six years, and apply the limitation to pupils already received, will go far towards defeating the primary object of the foundation of the Institute. It is the business of this one of the departments of public instruction to take, often from the haunts of ignorance and destitution, and at best from the midst of misguided enervating indulgence, the helpless child of misfortune; awaken the dormant energies of body and soul, raise the one to a condition of pristine health and vigor, and endow the other with the noble attribute of self-reliance; in a word, to so develop and educate the intellectual and physical powers of the young blind of the State as to make them independent and useful members of society, giving them not only their entire school education, from the first rudiments to the finishing branches, but likewise the trade or profession by which they are to maintain themselves in after life. And, can all this be done in six short years? Do not even those who are favored with the use of all their senses, require a much longer period for the acquirement of their school education alone, to say nothing of their business training? How unreasonable then to expect two or three times as much of the sightless as of the seeing!

There will, doubtless, be some, who lose their sight after their education has been partially acquired, may be able to derive sufficient benefit from the Institute within the time prescribed—such, indeed, has been the case with several of the pupils already admitted; but for those who rely upon us for their entire education, the allotted time is far too short. This assertion is verified by the cases of several of our recent pupils, who though yet quite young and scarcely half through with their course of instruction, have, by the operation of this new law, been thrown back upon their friends, but little better prepared to grapple with the stern realities of life, than if they had never been brought within the walls of this Institute.

What with the class just mentioned, and another one, composed of some of our most promising pupils who are cut off by this new law on account of their falling below the specified age, our school will for the coming session contain but a small proportion of the former pupils; for, though there are

some of the excluded ones whose parents might be *able* to pay the sum required for their continuance in the Institute, yet we hear of none who are willing to do so under the circumstances, feeling as they all do, that the requirement is an unjust one, and as the causes which must prevent the return of so many of our old scholars, will also greatly limit the number of new ones to be received this year, we have abundant reasons for expecting that our coming session, which commences on the fourth instant, will open with a number much less than usual.

It is for this reason then, that I have hitherto omitted to nominate for your appointment, as mentioned in a preceding paragraph, the usual corps of assistant instructors. You will, of course agree with me, as to the propriety of this admission for the time being. On the reassembling of our school, we will be better able to judge as to the numbers of assistants required.

The attention of your Board has been directed to the operation of the above mentioned law, in order to suggest the propriety of your recommending to the next Legislature, a return to the humane and just policy contemplated by the original charter of the Wisconsin Institute for the Blind, approved February 9th, 1850. It is but fair to presume that the last Legislature, in view of the many engrossing topics before it, failed to give the matter the consideration which its importance demanded; for surely the enlightened representatives of our young and prosperous commonwealth, could not have designed by their action to impair the usefulness of her institutions for the education of her unfortunate deaf, mute and blind citizens. To do this, would be to lower her from the high position she has hitherto occupied among her sister States of the Great West, and place her far behind them in the march of human progress. May we not hope then that the Legislature which is soon to assemble, will cheerfully and promptly restore our benevolent institutions to their former condition of usefulness, in which they are permitted as humble instruments in the hands of Divine Providence, to dispense without stint, the untold blessings of education to all the children of sorrow within the borders of our noble State.

Respectfully submitted.

H. W. CHURCHMAN, Sup't.

JANESVILLE, Oct. 1st, 1858.

APPENDIX C.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

Received during the Session ending June 30th, 1858.

No.	Names.	Residence.	When admitted.	Cause of Blindness.
1	Eliza C. Boorman,.....	Walworth Co.,	Octob'r 1850	Scrofula.
2	George Ross,....	Jefferson Co.,	..do....do.	Accident.
3	Frances A. Raleigh,....	Walworth Co.,	..do....do.	Congenital.
4	Carrie C. Porter,.....	Jefferson Co.,	March 1851	Accident.
5	Mary Fitzgerald,.....	Milwaukee Co.	October do.	Cataract.
6	Lucy Randall,.....	Dodge Co.,...	..do...1853	Cataract.
7	M. Maria Slaughter,.....	Dane Co.,....	..do....do.	Inflammation.
8	August Cale,.....	Milwaukee Co.	..do....do.	Inflammation
9	Louisa Smith,.....	Rock Co.,....	May ...1854	Accident.
10	Henry Hendrickson,....	Jefferson Co.,	Oct. do.	Inflammation.
11	Sylvester B. Van Alstein,	Kenosha Co.,	..do....do.	Measles.
12	Flora F. Winslow,.....	do.....	..do...1856	Accident.
13	Dorothea Lichtenberg,..	Dodge Co.,...	..do....do.	Small Pox.
14	John Bischoff,.....	F. du Lac Co.,	..do....do.	Measles.
15	Eliza Keat,.....	Jefferson Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
16	James Gibbons,.....	Walworth Co.,	..do....do.	Accident.
17	John H. Young,.....	Dane Co.,....	..do....do.	Inflammation.
18	James A. Hand,.....	Columbia Co.,	May ...1857	Amaurosis.
19	Emma J. Kendall,.....	F. du Lac Co.,	October do.	Inflammation.
20	Lodema Clark,.....	Marquette Co.,	..do,...do.	Congenital.
21	Semantha Blackman,...	Waushara Co.,	..do....do.	Inflammation.
22	Marcelia P. Raleigh,....	Walworth Co.,	..do....do.	Congenital.
23	Harriet E. Bradford,....	Dane Co.,....	..do....do.	Amaurosis.
24	Oliver Van Zandt,.....	Walworth Co.,	Novem. do.	Accident.
25	Andrew Svensrude,.....	Jefferson Co.,	Decem. do.	Amaurosis.

APPENDIX D.

CIRCULAR

Of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind.

LOCATION AND OBJECT.

This Institution is located at Janesville, occupying a beautiful and commanding site on the east bank of Rock river, in the southwestern portion of the city.

It has for its object, the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of both sexes residing in the State.

It was established in the year 1850, conformably to an act of the Legislature of the State; from which body it receives its entire support, through the medium of direct appropriations, made upon estimates of its wants, furnished annually by the officers in charge.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.

The Institute is organized under three separate departments, viz: the School, the Industrial and the Household department, each performing its respective office of ministering to the improvement and comfort of the pupils.

The general government of the Institute is entrusted by the Legislature to a Board of Trustees, who receive their appointments from the Governor, while the immediate control and management of its several departments are confided to a general superintendent, chosen by the Board.

The Superintendent is assisted in the School and Industrial Departments by competent instructors, and in the Household Department, by an experienced matron, who administers the domestic concerns, having the immediate supervision of the female pupils when out of school, and the direction of the several domestics in the performance of their allotted duties. These assistant officers also receive their appointment from

the Board, upon the nomination of the Superintendent, but are directly responsible to the latter for the faithful discharge of their respective trusts.

PLAN OF EDUCATION.

The plan of education pursued at the Institute is designed to be thoroughly practical, comprehending all that is necessary for such a developement of the mental and physical powers of the blind, as is best calculated to place them upon an equal footing with seeing persons in their capacity for usefulness and self-maintenance.

The course of instruction, therefore, embraces, in addition to the ordinary routine of school branches, the science and practice of vocal and instrumental music, several appropriate mechanic arts, moral and religious culture, and such other training as serves to establish becoming personal habits, energy of character, business tact, &c.

In the School Department, the following are the principal branches of the course: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geography, Grammar, Geometry, History, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Elements of Physiology, Rhetoric, Natural History, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Reading is taught by means of raised letters, which are traced with the fingers. There are now extant a number of embossed works for the Blind, among which are the following: The Bible, in eight quarto vols.; the New Testament, in two vols.; the Psalms of David, the Encyclopedia for the Blind, Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Call, English Reader, Philosophy of Natural History, Parley's History, Howe's Geography, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Guide to Devotion, Paradise Lost, &c., &c.

Ordinary writing is performed with a lead pencil, the paper being placed upon a card containing parallel grooves, which serve to keep the lines straight, and the letters of uniform size. There is also used a system of embossed writing or printing, which is executed with a species of type, the letter being formed of pin points arranged in the ends of wooden blocks. This kind of writing can of course be read by the Blind themselves.

The principles of Arithmetic and Algebra are taught orally, and the problems are solved mentally or upon a metal frame with moveable figures and signs, answering as a substitute for the slate and pencil.

Geography is taught by familiar lectures illustrated by globes and maps, prepared for the purpose, by rendering the rivers, boundary lines, &c., tangible.

In Geometry, embossed diagrams are used until the pupil acquires sufficient expertness to demonstrate from imaginary ones.

Grammar, Rhetoric, Natural History, &c., are for the most part taught orally. Music being a branch in which blind persons seem particularly adapted to excel, a very prominent place is assigned it in the course of instruction. This is done, not only on account of the fund of rational and innocent enjoyment to be derived from it by all who are denied the privilege of beholding the visible creation, but also because of its availability as a means of honorable independence, to those whose talents and inclination qualify them for pursuing it as a profession. Many eminent examples of blind persons who are now successfully engaged as teachers, organists and composers, both in this country and in Europe, might be here cited if space would permit; while history tells us of many others who have distinguished themselves in past ages as practitioners and composers in the various departments of music.

In the Manufacturing Department, the pupils will be instructed in a variety of useful arts, by means of which they will be enabled to maintain themselves wholly, or in part, after passing through their course of instruction.

Some of the articles usually made by the Blind are as follows, viz: by the males, willow carriages, cradles, chairs, reticules, and baskets of all kinds, also brushes of many descriptions, corn brooms, rag carpeting, mattresses, ropes, foot-mats, &c.; and by the females, various articles of netting, knitting, crotcheting, braiding, bead and zephyr work, &c.; such as hose, children's socks, comforters, lamp mats, pen wipers, chair tidies, purses, armlets, watch cases, reticules, necklaces, card baskets, and a variety of bead toys, besides sundry articles of plain sewing.

DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS.

In the household department, every means that experience can suggest for the promotion of the health and comfort of the pupils is provided. Among these, are commodious, well-ventilated dormitories, school rooms, hospitals, and various other apartments; spacious halls, piazzas, and out door promenades, suitable for exercise in all kinds of weather; ample arrangements for cold, warm, and shower bathing; good wholesome food, and comfortable beds; prompt medical advice, with other necessary attentions in case of sickness; and above all, kind, sympathizing friends, whose duty and plea-

sure it is to minister to the moral and physical wants of their unfortunate charges, striving, in each of their various relations, to supply to them all the desirable comforts of home.

AGE OF PUPILS.

From ten to fourteen is the most favorable age for entering the Institute, provided the pupils have judicious care and training at home, prior to that age. But as this is not always the case, and as there are many who lose their sight after that age; or, having lost it earlier, do not find an opportunity of going to school at the proper time, the regulations of the Institute allow of the admission of all proper subjects who are not under eight or above twenty-one years of age.

It must be borne in mind, however, by the friends of blind children, that though they have the privilege of sending them to the Institute at a later period than the one mentioned as the best, yet it is of the highest importance that they should be sent within said period; for, as they grow older their neglected powers lose their susceptibility for cultivation, rendering the training more and more difficult, until they become wholly incapacitated for receiving such an education as will fit them for a life of usefulness, independence and happiness. It is not uncommon to witness results of this kind, arising out of the morbid tenderness, with which a blind child is frequently regarded by his friends, rendering them unwilling to entrust him at the proper age to the care of stranger, lest some harm should befall him. Indeed every year's experience but serves to indicate more clearly, the lamentable prevalence of this unjust neglect; as there are constantly applying for admission into the several institutions of the country, those whose melancholy lot it is to lead a life of hopeless ignorance and dependence, but who might, with proper training, in early youth, have become happy and useful members of society, maintaining themselves comfortably and respectably.

TERMS OF INSTRUCTION.

This is not limited to any definite number of years, but is determined in each individual case, by the acquirements of the pupil and consequent fitness for graduating. The length of each one's term will of course depend upon his aptness to learn, and the extent of the course to be pursued.

The session of the Institute commences on the first Monday of September in each year, and closes on the last Wednesday

in June following; leaving a vacation of more than two months, during which time the pupils have an opportunity of visiting their homes and replenishing their clothing.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institute, must address the Superintendent, giving definite and truthful answers to the following questions, viz:

1st. What are the names and post office address of the parents or guardians of the person for whom application is made?

2d. Are such parents or guardians legal residents of the State of Wisconsin?

3d. What are the name and age of the person for whom application is made?

4th. At what age did he or she become blind, and from what cause?

5th. Is he or she of sound mind, and susceptible of intellectual culture?

6th. Is he or she free from bodily deformity and all infectious diseases?

7th. What are his or her personal habits and moral character?

Upon the receipt of such application by the Superintendent, the applicant will be notified as to whether or not the person in question will be admitted, and no one must be sent to the Institute until such notification shall have been received.

No person of imbecile or unsound mind, or of confirmed immoral character, will be knowingly received into the Institute; and in case any person shall, after a fair trial, prove incompetent for useful instruction, or disobedient to the wholesome regulations of the Institute, such pupil will be thereupon discharged.

No charge is made for the boarding and instruction of pupils from the State of Wisconsin, but all are expected to come provided with an adequate supply of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished from time to time, as it becomes necessary.

The stock of clothing should embrace suitable articles for both summer and winter, and a sufficient number of each kind to admit of the necessary changes for washing and repairing.

All of the clothing must be sent in good order and condi-

tion, not only upon the first entrance of the pupil, but also at each subsequent return from home after the vacation.

Each article should also be distinctly marked with the owner's name or initials, in order to prevent confusion or loss.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session, and it is expected of all others that they shall be present at the opening of the school, and remain until it closes, on the last day of the session, unless prevented from doing so by sickness or other emergency. It is also expected that timely arrangements will be made for the departure of every pupil from the Institute within a few days after the close of each session.

All letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Institute, in order to insure their prompt reception.